

A NEW CORIXID (HEMIPTERA) FROM GEORGIA^{1,2}

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The first specimen of this species, a male, was collected by Dr. Lewis Berner, June 3, 1953, at Lewis Pond in Seminole County, Georgia. The junior author recognized it as a new species near *Sigara (Phaeosigara) mississippiensis* Hungerford. With it Dr. Berner collected numerous *Sigara (Phaeosigara) bradleyi* (Abbott) and a single *Trichocorixa minima* (Abbott).

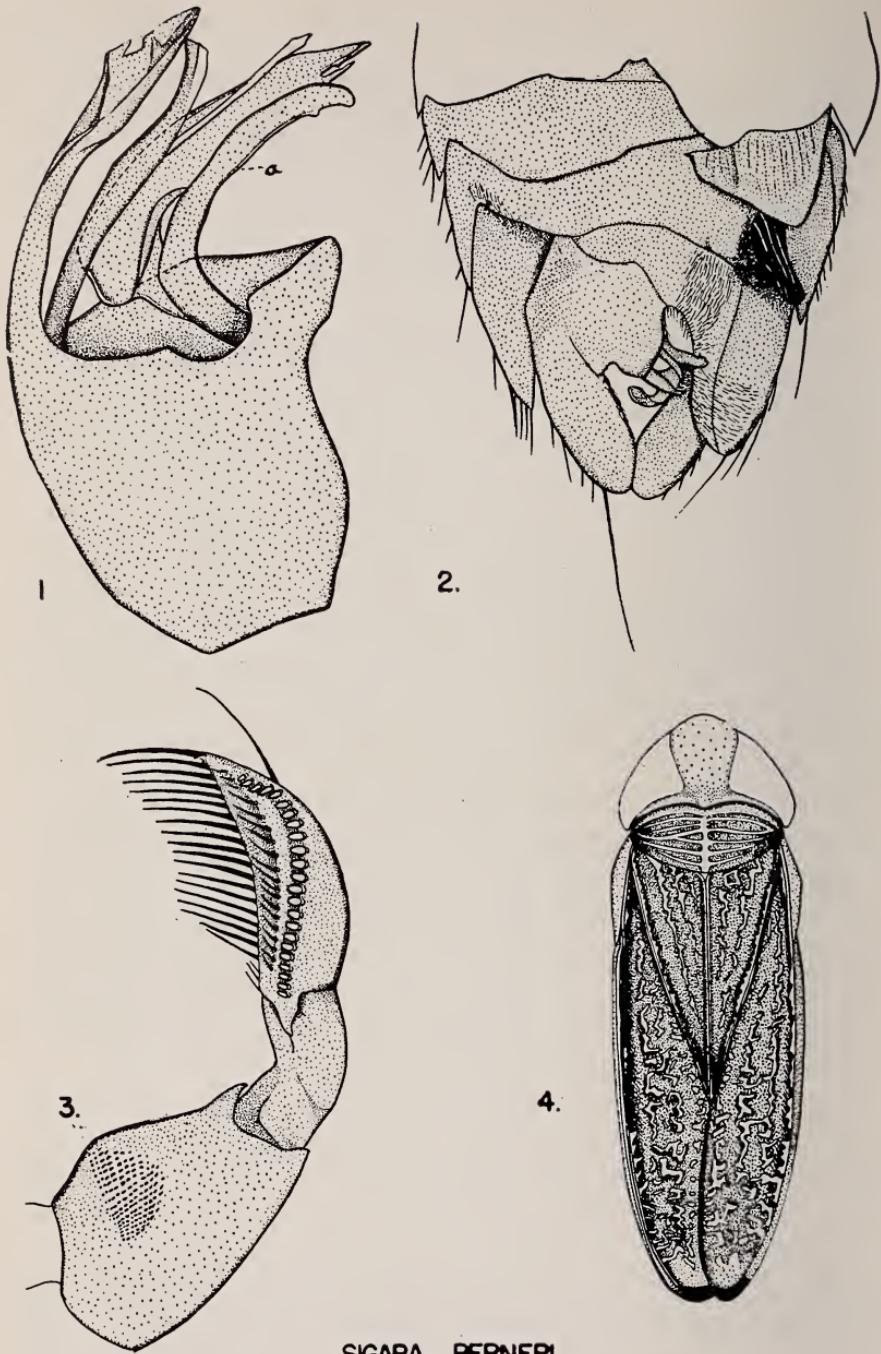
On April 9, 1955, a series of 13 males and 19 females of the new species was taken at Lewis Pond by the junior author. A few *Hesperocorixa brimleyi* (Kirkaldy) were collected at the same time, together with one male and one female of *Sigara (Pileosigara) douglasensis* (Hungerford), a species known previously only from Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

All of these specimens were taken from alga-choked seines as a by-product of collecting fish, and came from the water lily zone extending out some fifteen to twenty yards from the shore of the pond. Despite intensive efforts by the junior author and by Dr. M. J. Westfall, Jr., no specimens of the new species were collected with dip nets or with a Needham apron net on this second date. However, the junior author secured a single female in half an hour's collecting with a dip net at the same locality on June 2, 1955.

Lewis Pond is in the extreme southwestern corner of Georgia, about 13½ miles south and slightly east of Donalsonville, and about five miles west and south of Spring Creek. It lies in open fields, and is a shallow, kidney-shaped body of water perhaps 3,000 feet

¹ This paper is based on materials collected during a biological survey of the region near the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, conducted by the Florida State Museum and the Department of Biology of the University of Florida under the auspices of the National Park Service in 1953-54, and continued since 1954 under a grant from the National Science Foundation. Additional funds have come from a separate grant to the senior author from the National Science Foundation.

² Contribution No. 960 from the Department of Entomology of the University of Kansas.



SIGARA BERNERI

Explanation of Figures

Sigara (Phaeosigara) berneri, new species

- Fig. 1. Male genital capsule. *a*, right clasper.
- Fig. 2. Dorsum of male abdomen, showing strigil.
- Fig. 3. Right front leg of male.
- Fig. 4. Dorsal view of male.

long in wet seasons. In the spring of 1955, after many months of prolonged dry weather, it was hardly half that size. This pond and Ray's Lake, its larger neighbor about half a mile to the northeast, are the two permanent bodies of water in the lower part of Fish Pond Drain, which traverses Seminole County roughly from north to south and opens into the Flint River a few miles below Lewis Pond. Upon completion of the Jim Woodruff dam at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, the impounded waters will back up through Fish Pond Drain, and both Lewis Pond and Ray's Lake will be obliterated. Indeed, this may have taken place by the time this article appears in print.

SIGARA (PHAEOSIGARA) BERENRI, new species

Size: Length 4.4 mm. to 4.83 mm., width across eyes 1.4 mm. to 1.43 mm.; form rather slender.

Color: General aspect medium to dark brown. Pronotum crossed by five or six dark bands, usually wider than the intervening pale bands, interrupted at middle by a longitudinal pale stripe; claval suture pale, with a dark serrated band on clavus paralleling it; claval pattern elsewhere confused and variable, with the pale figures wavy, longitudinal, and more or less connected; pale figures on corium irregular, wavy, and arranged in three longitudinal series; figures on membrane transverse; membrane tipped with a broad, nearly black band; head pale to smoky; embolium, venter, and legs pale, except hind tarsus which often is vermillion.

Structural characteristics: Head about one-half longer than pronotum; interocular space about two-thirds as wide as rear margin of eye; vertex plainly produced in both sexes; fovea of male shallow and narrow. Pronotal disk very short, strongly rastrate. Hemelytra rugulose, with some rastrations on clavus, and with scattered pale hairs; nodal furrow difficult to distinguish in most specimens. Lateral lobe of prothorax elongate, with parallel sides and rounded apex. Mesoepimeron moderately broad, with ostiole a little nearer to its tip than to lateral bend. Metaxyphus short, much broader than long. Front leg of female of usual shape. Front leg of male as shown in Figure 3, femur with a stridular area, pala with a row of about 24 pegs. Male genital capsule as shown in Figure 1; dorsum of male abdomen with strigil as shown in Figure 2. Hind femur with a considerable number of small pegs, more or less in a row, on its dorsal surface.

Comparative notes: This species is closely related to *Sigara (Phaeosigara) mississippiensis* Hungerford, and has much the same color pattern. It differs from that species in having a shorter pronotum and a shorter metaxyphus, the surface of the pronotal disk and the hemelytra are rougher, the strigil of the male is longer, both the genital claspers of the male are differently shaped, and there are many pegs on the dorsal surface of the hind femur whereas none occur there in *S. mississippiensis*. The structural differences in the genital parts preclude consideration of this species as a brachypterous form of *Sigara mississippiensis*.

Location of types: Described from a series of 14 males and 20 females taken in Lewis Pond, Seminole County, Georgia. Holotype, allotype, and some paratypes in University of Florida Collections; other paratypes in University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, the Francis Huntington Snow collections of the University of Kansas, and the United States National Museum.